

Testing an earth plate or earthed metal Structure..

The two terminals P₁ and C₁ on the left being linked the terminal C₁ is connected to the earth plate or metal structure to be tested, while the other two terminals P and C are connected to two temporary earths as shown in Fig. 1.

The temporary earths employed for the various tests mentioned above may consist of 1" gas piping driven two or three feet into the ground. Water, preferably salt water, should be poured round the pipes in order to improve the contact structure, the temporary earth connected to the terminal P should be at least 10 feet from the earth plate or structure, the temporary earth connected to the terminal C being a further two feet or so away.

5. Testing an earth plate or Earthed metal structure when a low resistance earth is available.

If an earth plate or metal structure such as a water main, is available whose resistance to earth is known to be negligible, the connections may be simplified and may follow the scheme shown in Fig. 2. terminals P₁ and C₁ are linked and connected to the earth plate and the other two terminals P and C are connected together and to the metal structure.

NOTE.—If the above instrument is not available the next best method of testing is by using the Wheatstone Bridge with the auxiliary earths.

7. When testing petroleum tanks, it should be made positively certain that petrol vapour is not present.

7. The result of the test should not be considered satisfactory unless the resistance of the Lightning Conductors attached to the petroleum tanks is found to be less than 10 Ohms.

By Order,

N. RAMA RAO,

Secretary to Government,
Development Departments.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

No. P. 413—Cts. 9-29-1, dated 17th July 1929.

Under section 3 (1) of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation 1913, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to establish with effect from 1st September 1929, a Village Court at Maraganalla, Chintamani Taluk, with jurisdiction over the said village.

No. P. 496—Cts. 8-29-2, dated 19—20th July 1929.

Government direct that the Village Court established at Karudi, Goribidnur Taluk, in Notification No. P. 2768—Cts. 7-25-6, dated 2nd December 1925 be abolished from 1st August 1929.

No. P. 501—Cts. 3-29-2, dated 20th July 1929.

Under section 12 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1904, Government are pleased to direct, in modification of previous orders, that the Sub-Division Officer and *Ex-officio* 1st Class Magistrate, Bangalore Sub-Division, shall cease to exercise, and the First Magistrate, Bangalore, shall have, jurisdiction in respect of cases under Chapter VIII (except section 106) of the said Code arising in the Bangalore Taluk, excluding the Bangalore City.

No. P. 543—Cts. 9-29-6, dated 20th—22nd July 1929.

Under section 3 (2) of the Mysore Village Courts Regulation 1913, the Government of

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| 1. Achampalli | 9. Kathibisanaballi |
| 2. Harlakunte | 10. Adavikurupalli |
| 3. Sindigenagar | 11. Hosaballi |
| 4. Uppokunte | 12. Neelattcor |
| 5. Lakshminagar | 13. Peddepalli |
| 6. Yadarur | 14. Gottikunte |
| 7. Kolathur | 15. Seegepalli |
| 8. Sitsireddihalli | |

villages so grouped.

His Highness the Maharaja are pleased to group with effect from 1st September 1929 the marginally noted villages in the Srinivasapur Taluk with the village of Yeldur in the said Taluk and to direct that the village court established at Yeldur under Notification No. J. 433—Cts. 20-15-2, dated 3rd August 1915 shall have and exercise jurisdiction over all the

By Order,

P. MAHADEVAYYA,

Secretary to Government,
Law Department.